(c) Two substantive sessions of the CSD were told in June 1993 and May 1994 with High Level Segments. The sessions reviewed and made recommen-ationa on crucial issues of financial resources and mechanisms, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and thematic clusfers relating to health, human settlements, fresh water, toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes. Valuable inputs were provided by the Inter-Sessional Working Groups on Finance and Technology. The need for a high political profil$_e$ of the CSD to act as an effective catalyst for sustainable development was underscored. Actions to be taken nationally and internaticinjliy to translate the commitments made at Rio into reality were stressed. Fostering of multilateral negotiations for promoting action in area of changing corsumption. and production patterns and measures to make trade and environment mutually supportive, were suggested. The second session *of* CSD established a Working Group on Land, Forests and Biodiversity, which will be reviewed by it during its third session in 199S.

fd) India is an activ$_e$ member of the Commission on Sustainable Development. India is a'so a mamber of both Inter-Sessional Working Groups. Government of India is taking steps for implementation of Agenda 21, and has consistently emphasised the need for all countries to fulfil the commitments undertaken at Rio, including those related to provision of financial resources. An International Workshop of Forestry was held in New Deihi from July 25-27, 1994 to prepare, for the third session of Commission on Sustainable Development.

**Compensation claimed by India from Pakistan for inhuman treatment of diplomats**

1111. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNA!* Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Government has sought any compensation from Pakistan, for torture, intimidation and inhuman treatment meted out to Indian diplomats in that country under the Vienna Conveniio.i; if so what is the reaction of Pakistan Government thereto; if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) what follow-up action has been taken by Government to see that the Indian diplomas in Pakistan are no longer accorded brutal treatment and Pakistan doe$_3$ not disregard the international norms of diplomatic conduct; end

(c) whether any discussion had been held with Pakis an Government to ensure strict implementation of the bilateral code of conduct signed in August, 1992 and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHliTRSHBED): (a) to (c) Government have lodged strong protests with the Government of Pakistan over the numerous incidents of aggressive surveillance and harassment, including torture, intimidation and inhuman treatment meted out to the India officials posted in Islamabad and Karachi. These are grossly violative of the internationally accepted norms of diplomatic behaviour as well as of the mutual commitments and obligations under the bilateral Code of Conduct. Government have conveyed to the Government of Pakistan on various occasions its deep regret and disappointment over this mater.

Government proposed on April 7, 1994 to the Government of Pakistan that consultations between the two Foreign Offices may be held for a review of the implementation of the Code of Conduct. This proposal has not yet found favour with Islamabad. Meanwhile, discussions were recently held in New Delhi and in Islamabad between officials of the concerned Mission and Ministry to discuss the range of issues involved. Several suggestions were made on ways and means of improving implementation of the Code of Conduct in letter and spirit. Both sides alio agreed to hold further discussions oil this subject.